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CONTENTS:

A New North American Moth of the Family Psychidae (Lepid.).

BY FRANK MORTON JONES, Wilmington, Delaware.

(Plate VI.)

Eurycttarus tracyi nov. sp.

Male.—Antennæ larger and more broadly pectinated than in *confederata,* each pectination terminated with a bristly tuft; thorax heavy, densely hairy; abdomen hairy, in dried examples barely exceeding secondaries; wings broad; primaries short, costa full, apex so rounded that no angle is discernible; secondaries broad, evenly rounded; color smoky brownish gray, the primaries and thorax slightly darker than the secondaries and abdomen; wings without markings, not very opaque, in some lights with a brilliant purplish-blue reflection beneath, fainter above; expands 17-19 mm; vein 6 absent on both wings, which refers this insect (Neum. and Dyar, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc. 11, 118) to *Eurycttarus* Hamps.; the anal vein of primaries forks at half its length from base, the upper branch arching in a regular curve, not angled at its point of widest separation as in *confederata;* vein 8 of primaries not stemmed with 9 before reaching cell, or in some examples very shortly stemmed (in *confederata* the stem is as long as the remaining length of 8 from stem to margin of wing); on secondaries the oblique vein from 8 divides the vein at about half its length from base; in *confederate* this oblique vein is about one third distant from the base; other differences, due to the widely different wing-shape, will appear by comparison.

Larval Case: Length 21-27 mm., and of almost uniform diameter; thatched outside with short flat pieces of dried grass, closely applied. and overlapped or shingled longitudinally.

Described from four males bred (May, 1910) from larvae and numerous cases collected at Biloxi, Mississippi. Types are deposited in the U. S. National Museum and in my own collection.

The female is wingless and grub-like as in the related species; a single female was bred but was not secured in condition for detailed description. Like *confederata,* this insect passes the winter as a larva, apparently always in the last larval stage, and feeds for a short time in early spring, suspending its case to some tree, fence, or twig for final transformation. Though apparently by choice a grass-feeder in swampy places, the spring-time food is often the petals of flowers, and several larvae were found devouring the tender yellow petals of pitcher plants (*Sarracenia sledgei*). Though of less expanse, this is a much more robust insect than the well-known *E. confederata* G. & R. and its larval case is proportionately larger. I take pleasure in dedicating this interesting species to Prof. S. M. Tracy, whose hospitality and knowledge of the district and its flora added greatly to the pleasure and profit of my stay at Biloxi.

Cases of Phoresie.

By Nathan Banks, East Falls Church, Va.

The cases where insects are transported by other insects are comparatively few. Among the mites, there are long series of forms in which it is the rule that the mite is in some of its stages transported by insects. The well-known case of the triungulins of Meloidae, being carried by bees, is found in all text-books. But there is a considerable number of records of other insects being transported by larger insects. Some years ago Mrs. Slosson sent me some Chrysopids from Mt. Washington that had, clinging to their wings, some small flies.